

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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LISA SPIEGEL-GRIM, on behalf of herself and all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

Index No. 24-CV-4860

v.

**AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT**

CVS PHARMACY, INC.,

Defendant.

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Plaintiff, Lisa Spiegel-Grim, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated
("Plaintiff"), by and through her undersigned counsel, Denlea & Carton LLP, states for her
Amended Complaint against defendant CVS Pharmacy, Inc. ("Defendant"), as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This action seeks to redress Defendant's false and misleading marketing
campaign for its *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists* product line ("Yogurt Pretzel Twists" or
"the Product") which deceptively suggests that the Product is made with yogurt (in some form),
when it is not, and is healthy for consumers to eat, when it is not. Rather, the Product is covered
in a candy-like coating designed to provide the illusion of health while delivering the harms of an
ultra-processed food.¹

2. Defendant's product packaging prominently features images of pretzels covered
in a white coating next to the words "Yogurt Pretzel Twists." The back of the package states that

¹ As discussed in paragraph 32 below, between the date of the filing of the original Complaint and this
Amended Complaint, CVS Pharmacies Inc. apparently stopped marketing *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel
Twists* and began selling *Well Market Yogurt Micro Pretzels*, a product which (according to the
ingredient list) is coated with a "yogurt flavored confectionary coating" that contains yogurt (in some
form). Notably, no such disclosure was made on the earlier "Gold Emblem" Product.

“Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists are crunchy pretzels covered by a deliciously sweet yogurt shell.” The front and back of the packaging are shown here:

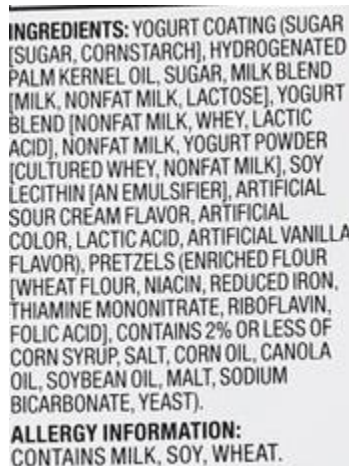


3. The Product name “Yogurt Pretzel Twists” and the packaging description of a “yogurt shell” would be interpreted by any reasonable consumer as representations that the product is made with yogurt (in some form) and is healthy to consume. Yogurt is widely understood to be a healthy and nutritious product containing calcium, protein, phosphorus and B Vitamins, as well as bacteria that is beneficial to the gut biome.²

4. The ingredient list on the packaging represents that the Product contains what Defendant misleadingly calls a “yogurt coating.” The “yogurt coating” is made from sugar, hydrogenated palm kernel oil, milk blend (milk, nonfat milk, lactose), “yogurt blend” (nonfat milk, whey, lactic acid), nonfat milk, “yogurt powder” (cultured whey, nonfat milk), soy lecithin,

² Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, *Yogurt*. (Updated November 2019). The Nutrition Source, <https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/nutritionsource/food-features/yogurt/> (last visited July 12, 2024).

artificial sour cream flavor, artificial color, lactic acid, and artificial vanilla flavor. The ingredient list is copied below:



INGREDIENTS: YOGURT COATING (SUGAR [SUGAR, CORNSTARCH], HYDROGENATED PALM KERNEL OIL, SUGAR, MILK BLEND [MILK, NONFAT MILK, LACTOSE], YOGURT BLEND [NONFAT MILK, WHEY, LACTIC ACID], NONFAT MILK, YOGURT POWDER [CULTURED WHEY, NONFAT MILK], SOY LECITHIN [AN EMULSIFIER], ARTIFICIAL SOUR CREAM FLAVOR, ARTIFICIAL COLOR, LACTIC ACID, ARTIFICIAL VANILLA FLAVOR), PRETZELS (ENRICHED FLOUR [WHEAT FLOUR, NIACIN, REDUCED IRON, THIAMINE MONONITRATE, RIBOFLAVIN, FOLIC ACID], CONTAINS 2% OR LESS OF CORN SYRUP, SALT, CORN OIL, CANOLA OIL, SOYBEAN OIL, MALT, SODIUM BICARBONATE, YEAST).

ALLERGY INFORMATION:
CONTAINS MILK, SOY, WHEAT.

5. None of the components of the so-called “yogurt coating,” including the so-called “yogurt blend” and “yogurt powder,” contains or is derived from “yogurt” either as yogurt is defined in the federal regulations or as consumers commonly understand the term. Rather, the “yogurt coating” contains several ingredients known to be unhealthy for people to consume in their ultra-processed form, including hydrogenated palm kernel oil.

6. Essentially, in a visual and semantic sleight of hand, Defendant substitutes an unhealthy ultra-processed candy-like coating for a coating made from healthy yogurt.

7. More evidence is emerging every day that diets rich in ultra-processed foods are associated with “increased risks for premature death, cardiovascular disease, mental health disorders, diabetes, obesity, and sleep problems.”³

8. Consumers, like Plaintiff, who purchased Defendant’s *Yogurt Pretzel Twists* have been deceived by Defendant’s false and misleading claims that this product is made from yogurt

³ Heidi Goodman, Ex. Ed. Harvard Health Letter, *More Evidence That Ultra-processed Foods Harm Health*. June 1, 2024, Harvard Health Publishing. <https://www.health.harvard.edu/nutrition/more-evidence-that-ultra-processed-foods-harm-health> (last visited July 12, 2024).

(in some form), when it is not, and is healthy to consume, when it is not, and are entitled to redress through this action for Defendant's deceptive conduct.

9. Defendant's advertising and marketing campaign is false, deceptive, and misleading because the Product does not contain yogurt (in any form), and is not healthy to consume.

10. Plaintiff and Class Members relied on Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions of what is in the Product when they purchased it.

11. Consequently, Plaintiff and Class Members lost the entire benefit of their bargain when what they received was a food product that does not contain yogurt (in any form) and is not healthy to consume.

12. Alternatively, Plaintiff and Class Members paid a price premium for the Product based upon Defendant's marketing and advertising campaign including its false and misleading representations and omission on the Product's labels. Given that Plaintiff and Class Members paid a premium for the Product, Plaintiff and Class Members suffered an injury in the amount of the premium paid.

13. Accordingly, Defendant's conduct violated and continues to violate, *inter alia*, New York General Business Law §§ 349 and 350.

14. Plaintiff bring this action against Defendant on behalf of herself and Class Members who purchased the Product during the applicable statute of limitations period (the "Class Period").

THE PARTIES

15. Plaintiff Lisa Spiegel-Grim is an individual who resides in Rego Park, Queens, New York.

16. Defendant CVS Pharmacy, Inc. is a Rhode Island corporation with its principal place of business in Rhode Island.

17. Defendant markets, sells, and distributes various food products, including *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists*.

18. Defendant markets, sells, and distributes *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists* in New York and throughout the United States, including, but not limited to, through its retail locations and website.

19. Defendant is responsible for the marketing, advertising, labeling, and packaging of *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists*.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

20. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), because (1) the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs, and (2) the named Plaintiff and Defendant are citizens of different states. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A).

21. This Court may exercise jurisdiction over the Defendant because it has sufficient minimum contacts in New York and purposely avails itself of the markets within New York through the promotion, sale, marketing, and distribution of its products, thus rendering jurisdiction by this Court proper and necessary.

22. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claim occurred within this judicial district and because Defendant has marketed and sold the products at issue in this action within this judicial district and has done business within this judicial district.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

I. Defendant Markets *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists* as Healthy and as Made From Yogurt, When, in Fact, None of the Ingredients Are Made From Yogurt and Are Instead Unhealthy and Ultra-Processed

23. Consumers increasingly are becoming aware of the benefits of living a healthy lifestyle, including eating nutritious foods.

24. Yogurt, which has been made and consumed by humans for thousands of years, is made when heated milk is combined with two specific types of bacteria -- *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* and *Streptococcus thermophilus* -- resulting in a thick, creamy product.⁴ Yogurt is a rich source of calcium and protein. Regular consumption of yogurt is associated with reduced risk of obesity and chronic diseases,⁵ and may protect against heart disease⁶ and Type II diabetes.⁷ These health benefits of yogurt, as well as its nutritional value, are widely known to consumers and drive consumer decision-making. Indeed, “[o]ver the last 50 years, yogurt has shifted from being perceived as a specialty health food item to being a beloved mainstream staple in America.”⁸

⁴ Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. *Yogurt* (last reviewed November 2019), <https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/nutritionsource/food-features/yogurt/> (last visited July 12, 2024)(citing the studies linked below in footnotes 5 through 7).

⁵ Dariush Mozaffarian, et al. *Changes in Diet and Lifestyle and Long-Term Weight Gain in Women and Men*. 2011 N Engl J Med. 364:2392-404, https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa1014296?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr_dat=cr_pub%20%200www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

⁶ Kerry L. Ivey et al., *Association Between Yogurt, Milk, and Cheese Consumption and Common Carotid Artery Intima-media Thickness and Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors in Elderly Women*. 2011 Am J Clin Nutr. 94(1):234-9, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0002916523023353?via%3Dihub>

⁷ Karen Margolis et al. *A Diet High in Low-fat Dairy Products Lowers Diabetes Risk in Postmenopausal Women*. 2011 J Nutr. 141(11):1969-74, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0022316622031030?via%3Dihub>

⁸ WebMD, *Health Benefits of Yogurt*, (February 14, 2023), <https://www.webmd.com/diet/health-benefits-yogurt> (last visited July 12, 2024).

25. Regrettably, Defendant can lay no legitimate claim as to these properties benefiting its consumers, as *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists* do not contain yogurt (in any form) and none of its ingredients are derived from yogurt at all.

26. Rather, the Product contains what Defendant misleadingly describes as a “yogurt coating,” which is, essentially, a vanilla-flavored candy-like coating whose primary ingredient is sugar.⁹ While a so-called “yogurt blend” and “yogurt powder” appear as secondary ingredients of the “yogurt coating” (after hydrogenated palm kernel oil and a milk blend) they are clearly present in such minute quantities as to have minimal (if any) nutritional value.¹⁰ Moreover, neither the “yogurt blend,” nor the “yogurt powder” is derived from yogurt as defined by federal regulations or as reasonable consumers understand the term “yogurt” to mean. Rather, the “yogurt blend” is a mix of nonfat milk, whey and lactic acid, and the “yogurt powder” is made from a blend of “cultured whey and skim milk.”¹¹

27. In fact, completely absent from the “yogurt coating” - including the ingredients of the “yogurt blend” and the “yogurt powder” -- are any live active yogurt cultures known as *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus* and *Streptococcus thermophilus* which are added to basic dairy ingredients (cream, milk, partially skimmed milk, skim milk or the reconstituted

⁹ Commercially available vanilla-flavored candy coatings contain similar ingredients. For example, Great Value Vanilla Flavored Candy Coating contains sugar, palm kernel oil, palm oil, nonfat dry milk, soy lecithin (an emulsifier), whole milk, natural flavors and vanilla extract.
<https://www.walmart.com/ip/Great-Value-Vanilla-Flavored-Candy-Coating-16-oz/967028108>

¹⁰ <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/295714> (last visited on July 12, 2024).

¹¹ Whey, a dairy byproduct, can be cultured with the addition of different types of bacteria, and is used as a food ingredient and in animal feed. *See, e.g.*, “Cultured Whey,” Mezzoni Foods, https://www.mezzonifoods.com/buy-cultured-whey-all-natural-shelf-life-extension-cultured-milk/?gad_source=1&gclid=EAIaIQobChMI_O20xKaaiQMVzV1HAR2XYirbEAAYASAAEgJ_6_D_BwE (noting that “cultured whey is a natural preservative produced via a controlled fermentation of whey (milk) with *Propionibacterium freudenreichii*. This bacterium is best known for its role in the creation of Swiss Cheese.”)

versions of those ingredients) to produce yogurt as that term is defined by federal regulations and as reasonable consumers understand the term “yogurt” to mean. Neither the nonfat milk of the so-called “yogurt blend,” nor the skim milk of the so-called “yogurt powder” was cultured by the addition of the prescribed lactic-acid producing bacteria. While optional dairy ingredients, including whey, may also be added to the basic dairy ingredients before culturing (*see* 21 C.F.R. §§ 131.200(a)-(d)), the regulations makes clear that the addition of the “characterizing bacterial culture” to the basic dairy ingredients is essential to producing yogurt. Moreover, the so-called “yogurt powder” also contains cultured whey, which the FDA does not permit as an “optional dairy ingredient” (*see* 86 Fed Reg. 31127 (June 11, 2021)) and the so-called “yogurt blend” contains lactic acid, which is “not permitted as other optional ingredients under § 131.200(d).” *See* 86 Fed. Reg. 31122 (June 11, 2021).

28. In order to avoid misleading consumers, the FDA has cautioned that, when the term “yogurt” is used as part of a product name (as it is with *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists*), it “expects that yogurt, or a substance derived from yogurt (i.e., yogurt powder) is used as an ingredient in their manufacture. **The ingredient must be or be derived from yogurt that complies with § 131.200.**” (See 86 Fed. Reg. 31124 (June 11, 2021) (emphasis added)). As noted above, *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists* are not made from yogurt, nor are any of the components of the “yogurt coating” derived from yogurt as that term is defined by federal regulations, and as reasonable consumers understand the term “yogurt” to mean.

29. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s claim that she was misled by Defendant to believe that the product contains yogurt in some form when it does not is not preempted by federal law because she pleads state law causes of action that exist separately from the FDCA and its implementing regulations, but does not seek to impose requirements different from them. Put

another way, Plaintiff is suing for conduct that violates FDA regulations, but is not seeking to enforce those FDA regulations. Rather, Plaintiff is suing Defendant for conduct which violates New York General Business Law §§ 349 and 350.

30. An example of such a yogurt powder that derives from standardized yogurt – Birch and Meadow Yogurt Powder - is shown below. The ingredient list (“Nonfat Dry Milk, Live Culture”) makes clear that it is derived from standardized yogurt.



31. Other yogurt-covered pretzel products, such as the Hayden Valley Foods product depicted below, contain dry nonfat yogurt (or yogurt powder) that is similarly derived from standardized yogurt. The ingredient list states that it contains a “Yogurt Flavored Confectionary Coating” made from “Dry Nonfat Yogurt (Cultured Skim Milk),” among other ingredients.

Made With Pure Vanilla
 Hayden Valley Foods' Vanilla Yogurt Covered Pretzels are irresistibly salty sweet!

VANILLA YOGURT COVERED PRETZELS

INGREDIENTS

Yogurt Flavored Confectionery Coating [Sugar, Vegetable Oil (Palm Kernel and/or Palm) Whey Powder (Milk), Dry Nonfat Yogurt (Cultured Skim Milk), Soy Lecithin (an Emulsifier) Salt, Natural Vanilla Extract], Pretzels [Unbleached Enriched Wheat Flour (Flour, Niacin, Reduced Iron Thiamine Mononitrate-B1, Riboflavin-B2 Folic Acid), Malt, Salt, Soybean and/or Canola Oil, and Yeast



32. Tellingly, unlike *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists*, the reformulated *Well Market Yogurt Micro Pretzels* product now distributed by CVS Pharmacy, Inc. contains “dry nonfat yogurt” made from “cultured skim milk,” an ingredient that is derived from yogurt as defined by the federal regulations and as reasonable consumers understand the term. The ingredient list on the packaging for *Well Market Yogurt Micro Pretzels* now also alerts curious consumers that the pretzels are covered with a “yogurt flavored **confectionary** coating,” (emphasis added) rather than actively misleading consumers by describing the product as containing a “yogurt coating” as found on the packaging for *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists*.



33. Unlike the labels for the products identified in paragraphs 30-32, above, the product label for *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists* is misleading because it suggests to a reasonable consumer that the Product is made from yogurt (in some form), when it is not, and is healthy to consume, when it is not. Indeed, as set forth above, not even the so-called “yogurt blend” or the so-called “yogurt powder” is derived from yogurt, as yogurt is defined by the federal regulations and, and as consumers commonly understand the term “yogurt” to mean.

34. Instead, the product is covered in a vanilla-flavored candy-like coating that consists primarily of sugar and other unhealthy ultra-processed ingredients such as hydrogenated palm kernel oil which have been associated with cardiovascular disease and obesity.¹²

¹² Euridice Martinez Steele et al., *The Burden of Excessive Saturated Fatty Acid Intake Attributed to Ultra-processed Food Consumption: A Study Conducted with Nationally Representative Cross-sectional Studies from Eight Countries*. 2021 J Nutr Sci. 10:e43. doi:10.1017/jns.2021.30, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8190718/>

35. The serving size of the product – which is “5 pieces” (or 1/7th of the bag) according to a tiny white letters on the front of the package and the nutritional information on the back – illuminates the health perils of the product. Five pretzels coated with the candy-like coating contain 150 calories, 7 grams of saturated fat (35% of the Daily Value), and 12 grams of sugar. In contrast, a serving of *Gold Emblem Mini Pretzel Twists* contain 120 calories, no saturated fat and less than 1 grams of sugar.

36. A large review of studies on ultra-processed foods recently found that exposure to such foods was associated with thirty-two adverse health parameters “spanning mortality, cancer, and mental, respiratory, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal and metabolic health outcomes.”¹³ Published in 2024, such studies “are valuable because they look at large groups of people – the 2024 review included results from nearly 10 million — over the many years it can take for chronic health conditions to develop.”¹⁴ Moreover, many ultra-processed foods “are engineered to overcome our satiety mechanisms, which drives us to overeat and gain weight.”¹⁵

37. Consumers are increasingly aware of the dangers of ultra-processed foods and are willing to pay a higher price for products that are considered healthier and more natural. Businesses, including Defendant, prominently promote their products as containing or deriving from yogurt (in some form), when they do not, in order to capitalize on consumers’ belief in the health and nutritional benefits of yogurt.

¹³ Melissa Lane et al. *Ultra-processed Food Exposure and Adverse Health Outcomes: Umbrella Review of Epidemiological Meta-analyses*. 2024 BMJ 384:e077310, <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj-2023-077310>

¹⁴ Alice Callahan. *How Bad Are Ultraprocessed Foods, Really?* The New York Times. May 6, 2024, <https://www.nytimes.com/2024/05/06/well/eat/ultraprocessed-foods-harmful-health.html> (last visited May 21, 2024).

¹⁵ Anahad O’Connor and Aaron Steckelberg, “Melted, Pounded, Extruded: Why Many Ultra-Processed Foods are Unhealthy,” The Washington Post, June 27, 2023, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/wellness/2023/06/27/ultra-processed-foods-predigested-health-risks/> (last visited October 28, 2024).

38. Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions were material and intentional because people are concerned with what is in the products that they orally ingest and that they feed to their children and grandchildren. Consumers such as Plaintiff and the Class Members are influenced by the marketing and advertising campaign, the Product's labels, and the listed ingredients.

39. Defendant's deceptive representations and omissions are material in that a reasonable person would attach importance to such information and would be induced to act upon such information in making purchase decisions.

40. Defendant's false, misleading, and deceptive misrepresentations and omissions are likely to continue to deceive and mislead reasonable consumers and the general public, as they have already deceived and misled Plaintiff and the Class Members.

41. In making the false, misleading, and deceptive representations and omissions described herein, Defendant knew and intended that consumers would pay a premium for a Product marketed as being made from yogurt (in some form) over comparable products not so marketed.

42. Consumers such as Plaintiff and Class Members purchased and continued to purchase the Product in part because the Product packaging unequivocally conveys the message that it contains healthy yogurt covered pretzels. Plaintiff and Class Members would have paid less for the Product, or they would not have purchased them at all, but for the misrepresentation that the Product contains yogurt (in some form). Therefore, Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered a financial injury in the form of paying a price premium that the Product commands in the market as a result of Defendant's representation that the Product is covered in yogurt.

II. Plaintiff Purchased the Product Relying on Defendant's Representations that the Products Were Healthy and Were Made From Yogurt (In Some Form)

43. Over the last two years, Plaintiff has purchased *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists* for her and her grandson at the CVS store located in Kew Gardens. Plaintiff last purchased *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists* in or about January, 2024.

44. Prior to purchasing *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists*, Plaintiff saw the product's packaging and, in particular, the representation that the pretzels are covered in yogurt.

45. Plaintiff purchased *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists* reasonably believing that Defendant's Product is made from yogurt (in some form).

46. Plaintiff is aware of the health benefits of yogurt and reasonably believed she was purchasing a product that was a healthier snack for her and her grandson to consume because it was made from yogurt (in some form).

47. Had Plaintiff known that Defendant's *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists* are not made from yogurt (in any form), she would not have purchased Defendant's Product or, at the very least, would not have paid a price premium for Defendant's *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists*.

CLASS DEFINITION AND ALLEGATIONS

48. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and all other similarly situated consumers in the State of New York pursuant to CPLR Section 901, and seeks certification of the following class (the "Class"):

All consumers who, within the applicable statute of limitations period, purchased *Gold Emblem Yogurt Pretzel Twists* in the State of New York (whether online or in-person) manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold by Defendant which Defendant warranted as containing and being derived from yogurt (the "Class Product"). Excluded from the class are Defendant, its parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, officers and directors, judicial officers, and their

immediate family members and associated court staff assigned to this case, and those who purchased Class Product for resale.

49. Plaintiff expressly disclaims any intent to seek any recovery in this action for personal injuries that she or any Class member may have suffered.

50. **Numerosity**. This action is appropriately suited for a class action. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members of the Class is impracticable. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges, that the proposed Class contains thousands of purchasers of the Class Product who have been damaged by Defendant's conduct as alleged herein. The precise number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff.

51. **Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact**. This action involves questions of law and fact common to the Class. The common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Whether Defendant's conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes violations of New York General Business Law Section 349.
- Whether Defendant's conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes violations of New York General Business Law Section 350.
- Whether Defendant labeled, packaged, advertised, marketed, and/or sold the Class Product with claims that it contained "yogurt" (in some form);
- Whether Defendant's labeling, packaging, advertising, marketing, and/or selling of the Class Product with claims that it contained "yogurt" (in some form) was and/or is false, fraudulent, deceptive, and/or misleading.

52. **Typicality**. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class because, *inter alia*, all Class members have been injured through the uniform misconduct described above and were subject to Defendant's misrepresentations. Moreover, Plaintiff's claims are typical of the Class members' claims. Plaintiff is advancing the same claims and legal theories on behalf of herself and all members of the Class.

53. **Adequacy of Representation.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class. Plaintiff purchased a Class Product, and she was harmed by Defendant's deceptive misrepresentations. Plaintiff has therefore suffered an injury in fact as a result of Defendant's conduct, as did all Class members who purchased Class Product. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in complex consumer class action litigation, and Plaintiff intends to prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiff has no adverse or antagonistic interests to those of the Class.

54. **Superiority.** A class action is superior to other methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The damages or other financial detriment suffered by individual Class members is relatively small compared to the burden and expense that would be entailed by individual litigation of their claims against Defendant. It would be virtually impossible for a member of the Class, on an individual basis, to obtain effective redress for the wrongs done to him or her. Further, even if the Class members could afford such individualized litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation would create the danger of inconsistent or contradictory judgments arising from the same set of facts. Individualized litigation would also increase the delay and expense to all parties and the court system from the issues raised by this action. By contrast, the class action device provides the benefits of adjudication of these issues in a single proceeding, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court, and presents no management difficulties under the circumstances here.

55. Plaintiff seeks monetary damages, including statutory damages on behalf of the entire Class. Unless a Class is certified, Defendant will be allowed to profit from its deceptive practices, while Plaintiff and the members of the Class will have suffered damages.

As and for a First Cause of Action
(Violation of New York General Business Law Section 349)

56. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations in the paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

57. New York General Business Law Section 349 prohibits “deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business, trade, or commerce or in the furnishing of any service in New York.”

58. By labeling, packaging, advertising, marketing, distributing, and/or selling each Class Product to Plaintiff and the other Class members with false and misleading claims that the Class Product contained or was derived from “yogurt” as set forth above, Defendant engaged in, and continues to engage in, deceptive acts and practices.

59. In taking these actions, Defendant failed to disclose material information about their products, which omissions were misleading in a material respect to consumers and resulted in the purchase of Defendant’s products.

60. Defendant has deceptively labeled, packaged, advertised, marketed, promoted, distributed, and sold the Class Product to consumers.

61. Defendant’s conduct was consumer oriented.

62. Defendant engaged in the deceptive acts and/or practices while conducting business, trade, and/or commerce and/or furnishing a service in New York.

63. Defendant’s misrepresentations were misleading in a material respect because the Class Product does not contain “yogurt” and was not derived from “yogurt.”

64. Defendant knew, or should have known, that by making the misrepresentations addressed herein, Plaintiff and other consumers would be misled into purchasing Class Product.

65. Plaintiff and the Class members have been aggrieved by and have suffered losses as a result of Defendant's violations of Section 349 of the New York General Business Law. By virtue of the foregoing unfair, unconscionable, and deceptive acts in the conduct of trade or commerce, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been substantially injured by purchasing and/or overpaying for a product that is not what Defendant represent it to be.

66. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant's conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes deceptive acts and practices in violation of Section 349 of the New York General Business Law, and Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Class for the actual damages that they have suffered as a result of Defendant's actions, the amount of such damages to be determined at trial, plus statutory damages, treble damages, and attorneys' fees and costs.

67. Defendant's conduct, as alleged herein, in violation of Section 349 of the New York General Business Law was engaged in by Defendant willfully and/or knowingly. Accordingly, Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to an award of damages above and beyond their actual damages in accordance with Section 349(h) of the New York General Business Law.

As and for a Second Cause of Action
(Violation of New York General Business Law Section 350)

68. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations in the paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

69. Defendant's labeling, packaging, marketing, and advertising of the Class Product is "misleading in a material respect," as it fails to disclose to consumers material information in Defendant's sole possession and, thus, is "false advertising."

70. No rational individual would purchase the Class Product at the prices at which it is sold with full knowledge that the Class Product does not contain “yogurt” and was not derived from “yogurt.”

71. Defendant’s labeling, packaging, marketing, and advertising of the Class Product as containing and being derived from “yogurt” were consumer oriented.

72. Defendant’s labeling, packaging, advertisements, and marketing of the Class Product as containing and being derived from “yogurt” was misleading in a material respect, which induced plaintiff and class members to purchase the product.

73. By virtue of the foregoing unfair, unconscionable, and deceptive acts in the conduct of trade or commerce in New York, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been substantially injured by paying for a product that has diminished, lesser, or no value due to its false claims that the Class Product contains and is derived from “yogurt.”

74. Defendant’s conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes false advertising in violation of Section 350 of the New York General Business Law, and Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the members of the Class for the actual damages that they have suffered as a result of actions, the amount of such damages to be determined at trial, statutory damages, plus treble damages, and attorneys’ fees and costs.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment against Defendant as follows:

A. Certifying this action as a class action as soon as practicable, with the Class as defined above, designating Plaintiff as the named Class representative, and designating the undersigned as Class Counsel.

B. On Plaintiff's First Cause of Action, awarding against Defendant the damages that Plaintiff and the other members of the Class have suffered as a result of Defendant's actions, the amount of such damages to be determined at trial, plus statutory and treble damages.

C. On Plaintiff's Second Cause of Action, awarding against Defendant the damages that Plaintiff and the other members of the Class have suffered as a result of Defendant's actions, the amount of such damages to be determined at trial, plus statutory and treble damages.

D. On Plaintiff's First and Second Causes of Action, awarding Plaintiff and the Class interest, costs, and attorneys' fees.

E. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: November 7, 2024
White Plains, New York

DENLEA & CARTON LLP

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